

「69-2

ESTABLISHED 1857

ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY
AND CHRONICLE
FOR 1914.

Complete Edition \$10.00
Smaller " 6.00

Order now direct, or from the
Agents:
Agents in all the Foreign
Settlements throughout the
Far East.

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

Longing, 1942 April, 1945, [089]

INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

	Per Case For 1 Doz. Bot.
A.—THORNE'S BLEND	\$17.50 \$1.50
B.—WATSON'S GLENROCHY, Choice Malt Blend	18.25 1.55
C.—WATSON'S ABERLOCH, GLENLIVET (Post Whisky)	19.50 1.65
HORNE'S OLD VAT, No. 4, as supplied to the House of Commons	21.00 1.80
E.—WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY	22.50 1.90
"KILTY" LIQUEUR WHISKY, Great Age Very Fine	38.00 3.25
V.R.O. WHISKY	22.00 1.85
THORNE'S BLACK SQUARE	23.50 2.00
WATSON'S O.E.G.	23.50 2.00

OTHER WELL-KNOWN BRANDS SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

Our Celebrated E very old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot Distilled Scotch Whiskies. It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

119

DEATH.

PEREIRA.—On 27th February, at No. 1, Kusta Terrace, Shamshu, Canton, ENGRACIA MARIA PEREIRA, aged 61 years. [377]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 4th, 1914.

THE new Tariff Act passed by the United States Government involved a loss to the revenue of the Philippine Government estimated at not less than two million pesos per annum; and the Government of the Islands has in consequence been put to strenuous efforts to devise ways and means of making up this loss. Considerable retrenchments have been made in administrative charges notably in the salary scales, and several proposals for new taxation have been considered. A tax has been put on the pearling industry, another on travelling pedlars of general merchandise, and among other projects discussed have been a heavy tax on chewing tobacco, an "inheritance tax" and a tax on the output of gold. The last-named proposal seems to have excited the strongest opposition. It was proposed by the Collector of Internal Revenue that an *ad valorem* tax of 3 per cent. should be put upon the gold output, which, as we pointed out in a recent article, is annually increasing. His argument was that gold-mining is a transient business; it was taxed in many parts of the United States and in other countries of the world, and he saw no reason why miners, whether for gold, silver, lead, or copper, should be exempt while the merchants paid a tax on their business. The case against the tax is that it "discourages industry." There are, all told, only about a dozen gold mines in the Philippines, and of this number only two are known to be on a paying basis, the others being described as "struggling along on a modest capital and large hope." It was pointed out by the mining interests that a 3 per cent. tax on the gross earnings would amount to about 10 per cent. on the net earnings of the successful mines, while the unsuccessful mines would suffer just that much more loss. It may be said that this argument applies with equal force to the incidence of the tax on general business, but in this connection the miners had a grievance in the fact that it was

proposed to mulct them in 8 per cent. whereas the tax on business is one-third of one per cent. It may be mentioned that mining properties already pay a real estate tax upon the assessed valuation, and the Philippine Commission apparently was convinced by the arguments that this would be sufficient until the industry has passed the speculative stage. They, at all events, rejected the proposal. Of more importance than the additional thirty or forty thousand pesos to be derived from this source, says a Manila contemporary, is "the building up of an industry which promises to add so much to the wealth of the country." The Collector of Internal Revenue is not so confident about this promise. "It is a business which may yield largely to-day," he says, "but statistics show that the average length of operation of a mine is from five to twenty years. If we do not tax the mines now, the majority of them will be worked out and abandoned, say, in 10 years, and the Government will have received nothing." If we may judge from the share quotations in Manila this want of confidence in the future of gold-mining must be widely shared. We see, for instance, that the shares of the most successful enterprise of this character are standing at P25 sellers, though the Company paid a dividend of 45 per cent. last year and has already paid 5 per cent. on account of 1914. This can hardly be due entirely to "tightness of money," and one would hardly suppose in this particular case that the want of confidence indicated by the present quotation was entirely due to the recent legislative proposals and enactments affecting private industry and enterprise, though we notice that a sharebroker's circular just to hand remarks that these taxation projects have been received by the market with "a feeling bordering on dismay," especially as they follow upon a somewhat protracted period of depression and uneasiness in commercial circles. What with a heavy falling off in internal revenue collections, as well as in Customs receipts, and the opposition offered to all forms of new taxation, the new Governor-General's lot at the present moment does not appear to be a very happy one.

Shanghai Spring Race Meeting has been fixed for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 4th, 5th and 6th of May.

A Japanese shoemaker, employed by a Japanese shopkeeper in Wyndham Street, has absconded with bills to the face value of \$70.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works, proceeds home to-day on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Chatham.

A fine of \$100 was imposed by Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday on a Chinese for blasting stone during prohibited hours in Robinson Road.

H.E. the German Minister and Frau von Haxthausen, who are staying at the Hongkong Hotel, called on H.E. the Governor yesterday morning. They proceeded to Canton to-day.

We are asked to remind those taking part in Stainer's "Crucifixion" that the time of the practices, which are held in the Cathedral on Thursdays, has been altered from 6 to 6.15 p.m.

A Chinese has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a wound caused by a spent bullet, evidently fired on the King's Park range. He was at work in the Ho Man Tin Village at the time he received the wound.

M. Sarraut, Governor-General of Indo-China, has arrived in Paris from the Colony. At Marseilles he was banquetted by the Chamber of Commerce of that city. M. Sarraut says he has not finally left Indo-China, but intends to return to his post.

H.M.S. *Eclipse* left England on Monday with a relief crew for H.M.S. *Yarmouth*. She is due to reach Colombo on April 8th. The *Eclipse* is escorting as far as Colombo two of the E class submarines for Australia. Being for Australia they are designated "A.E."

With the completion of the new river steamer for the trade between Ichang and Chungking, which is being put together under the superintendence of Captain Plant, it is reported, says a Hankow paper, that the *Shutung*, at present on that run, will be placed on the river above Chungking.

Detective-Sergt. Floyd raided No. 14, Circular Path, and No. 48, Connaught Road, with "arms" warrants. At the former place he seized 1,000 rounds of Mauser pistol ammunition, and arrested one man, while at the second house he unearthed 600 rounds of ammunition. The case against the first man was remanded and the second defendant was fined \$300.

Lieut. R. M. Cross, the author of "The Idol's Eye," has been granted leave from March 3rd (yesterday), until September 3rd.

Mr. J. Scott Harton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harton, left for Home on the *Derfflinger* yesterday on holiday.

Early in last month the French Fathers at Pokfulam lost a barometer and an amperer. The West Point police on Monday arrested a man who was found in possession of the amperer, which was valued at \$50; and discovered that the barometer had been pawned in Macao for \$20. The thief, it appeared, was formerly employed at the Fathers' printing works at Pokfulam. At the Magistracy yesterday the man was sentenced to a month's hard labour and four hours' stock.

THE NETHERSOLE AND ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITALS.

NEW NURSES' HOME OPENED.

The handsome new Nurses' Home erected by subscription for the Chinese pupil nurses at the Nethersole and Alice Memorial Hospitals was formally opened yesterday by Lady May. The building is of two storeys, and immediately adjoins the two Hospitals. On the top floor there is accommodation for 24 nurses, and on the first floor there is a large dining-room and quarters for the Matron (Miss Rayner). An expenditure of some \$12,000 was required to build the Home.

Lady May, who was accompanied by Captain Alison (A.D.C.) and Dr. Maclean Gibson (Medical Missionary Superintendent) at the entrance.

Dr. GISSON, in welcoming her Ladyship, observed that they remembered that Lady May opened the Maternity Home for them ten years ago, and she had very kindly come to perform the opening ceremony of the Nurses' Home. The work of training nurses had grown a great deal from time to time. He spoke of the difficulties of Mr. Stevens when the Nethersole Hospital was first opened, owing to the objections of the Chinese to attending sick people. Gradually, with patience, Mr. Stevens enabled the nurses to overcome their prejudices and the nurses increased in number. When the Maternity Hospital was opened the opportunities for teaching maternity work were greatly increased, and the nurses were not only trained in general nursing but also in maternity work. The growth of the latter had been rapid. In 1905, when the Maternity Hospital was first opened, there were 45 in-patients, while in 1913 there were 394. When they considered the amount of suffering that was relieved by these nurses they felt very grateful that they were privileged to take part in this work. (Applause.)

Mr. CHAU SIU KI then handed Lady May a golden key, suitably inscribed.

LADY MAY, in declaring the building open, expressed the pleasure it gave her to be there. The purpose for which they had met that day proved how useful the work of the hospitals had been, and they were much indebted to the generous donors for providing the means to carry on the excellent work in this new building, which had been erected for the accommodation of the nurses attached to the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals. (Applause.)

Inside the building, Dr. GIBSON expressed their sense of indebtedness to the Chinese gentlemen who had built this Home. (Applause.) The need for the Home arose as the maternity work grew, and it was thought they should train more nurses. They were quite willing to do so, but they had not room enough to accommodate both nurses and patients. Then Sir Kai Ho Kai came along and said, "We will give you a place for the nurses if you increase the number that are being trained to 24," and the result was that Sir Kai Ho Kai, Mr. Chau Siu Ki, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, and Mr. S. W. Tso, set themselves to work to raise funds for this building, opened that day free of any debt, and with \$100 in hand. The total amount collected was \$12,341.72. (Applause.)

Sir Kai Ho Kai, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Lady May, expressed the very great pleasure all felt to see her Ladyship there. They all knew that Lady May took the keenest and most practical interest in the work among those who were suffering in the Colony, and especially among the gentle sex and children. (Applause.) Lady May had carried out a great philanthropic work in the last few years as President of the Young Women's Christian Association.

One of the Chinese nurses, Miss SUNG TAI KU, then presented a handsome bouquet to Lady May, expressing in Chinese the gratitude of the nurses.

Lady May and other guests were then escorted round the building.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENGLAND'S NAVY.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES INTRODUCED.

THE AIRSHIPS PROGRAMME.

LONDON, March 3rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill, in introducing the supplementary naval estimates, totalling two and a half million sterling, explained that the principal causes were new aeroplanes, increase of oil fuel, higher dockyard wages, better progress by the contractors, and also the acceleration of three battleships owing to the temporary delay in the provision of the Canadian Dreadnoughts. In the course of his speech Mr. Churchill read a statement from Lord Fisher, Chairman of the Royal Commission, stating that the advantages of oil as a fuel were conclusively established. He further mentioned that the Admiralty were ordering a large rigid airship of the Zeppelin type from Messrs. Vickers and Armstrong, an *Astra* Torres airship from France, and three semi-rigid airships from Messrs. Armstrongs, two of which would be constructed in Britain. He could not pretend that their airship programme was equal to that of France, but in view of their great and growing superiority in sea-planes, it was sufficient. Concluding, he pointed out that the acceleration owing to the delay in the provision of the Canadian ships merely meant that the money would be spent in 1914 instead of 1916. He would deal subsequently with the Empire and Mediterranean situations on the General Estimates.

Replying to Mr. Allen Baker, Liberal member for Finsbury, Mr. Churchill said the displacements of the latest British battleships were considerably smaller than those of almost all the latest battleships which are being constructed for the foreign Powers. There was no truth in the idea entertained in some quarters that they were, or had been, leading in increasing the displacement. The Admiralty would be willing to join in any agreement for the limitation of the size of battleships, if they were led to believe that negotiations for such an agreement would not be unwelcome. Any such agreement would have to keep in view what other Powers were doing. The difficulties, though serious and self-evident, would not be insuperable, providing a mutual desire existed to reach the result.

Mr. Arthur Lee, Unionist member for Fareham, said the Unionists must postpone criticism until the introduction of the naval estimates, but if three extra ships were laid down immediately, it would mean that their strength in the Spring of 1916 would not be below the minimum compatible with safety.

The Radical motion for the reduction of the Estimates was rejected by 237 votes to 34.

THE SUNKEN SUBMARINE.

LONDON, March 3rd.

The salvage of the sunken submarine A7 has now been definitely abandoned.

A memorial service will be held on the scene of the disaster on Thursday.

BRITISH DESTROYER ASHORE DURING TRIALS.

LONDON, March 3rd.

The British destroyer *Laverock*, which became stuck fast in the rocks in Skelmorlie Bay, Clyde, was at the time completing her trials, with the builders' representatives aboard. She ran ashore at high speed, and is badly damaged.

THE MAWSON EXPEDITION.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE KING.

ADELAIDE, March 3rd.

Dr. Mawson has been received by the University.

Lord Denman read a telegram from the King heartily congratulating the members of the expedition on their safe return, and expressing regret at the loss of two good companions.

Lord Denman declared that the value of such expeditions was incalculable in pounds, shillings and pence.

Dr. Mawson said that there was a huge land to the southward of the Commonwealth which would play a great part in the future of Australia.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HOME RULE AMENDMENTS.

LONDON, March 3rd.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that he would take the Home Rule Bill as soon as the financial business had been passed. He would welcome any arrangement with the Opposition for expediting the financial business.

It is understood that negotiations with a view to carrying out Mr. Asquith's suggestion for expediting the business are occurring in the evening. If they succeed, the Home Rule measure will be formally re-introduced immediately, and the second reading taken next week.

A MANIFESTO OF PROTEST.

A Manifesto, signed by a number of prominent men, such as Earl Roberts, Admiral Edward Seymour, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Lord Milner, and the Duke of Portland, appeals to the people of Great Britain to join in a solemn protest against Home Rule.

The Unionist papers describe the manifesto as a new and solemn covenant, and the Liberal papers speak of it as "Milner's League." The declaration concludes with the words:—"If the Bill is passed, I hold myself justified in taking or supporting any action that may be effective to prevent it being put into operation, and more particularly to prevent the forces of the Crown being used to deprive the people of Ulster of their rights as citizens of the United Kingdom."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEPORTATIONS.

CAPE TOWN, March 3rd.

After debate in Committee of the Assembly, the clause of the Indemnity Bill confirming the deportation and banishment of the nine labour leaders was adopted by 72 votes to 15.

SUFFRAGETTES AND THE KING.

LONDON, March 3rd.

Several of the deported South African labour leaders attended a meeting of the militant suffragettes at Knightsbridge, when Mrs. Dacre Fox announced that the King had not yet replied to Mrs. Pankhurst's request to receive a deputation. If His Majesty was unwise enough to refuse, the deputation would go in any case.

PORTUGAL AND HER COLONIES.

A QUESTION OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

LISBON, March 3rd.

In the Chamber, the Premier, replying to a question whether it was true that an Anglo-German agreement, concerning a German sphere of influence in Portuguese Colonies, had been signed, said that such reports were impertinence. Portugal welcomed foreign enterprise in the Colonies, but it was for Portugal alone to fix the sphere of action for such enterprise, if acceptable.

SOVEREIGNTY OVER SHIPS.

GERMANY AND ITALY PROTEST TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, March 3rd.

Germany has joined Italy in protesting against a provision in the Burnett Bill requiring immigrant ships to carry American health inspectors. Both the protests raise the question of the sovereignty over ships.

IMPROPER TREATMENT OF SUBORDINATES IN BAVARIA.

MUNICH, March 3rd.

The Bavarian Minister of War, in a decree, points out cases which show that the improper treatment of subordinates is not diminishing in spite of repeated ordinances, which warn offenders of the rigorous penalties which will be imposed in the future.

THE FIFTH TEST MATCH.

LONDON, March 3rd.

England's first innings score in the fifth test match reached 411. South Africa replied with 304 for five wickets, to which H. Taylor contributed 87.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

LONDON, March 3rd.

The International Rugby match between Wales and France at Swansea resulted in a win for Wales by 31 points to nil.

GREAT BLIZZARD AT NEW YORK.

MOST SEVERE SINCE 1889.

NEW YORK, March 3rd.

A blizzard prevailed on Sunday and Monday. It is the severest since 1889. No trains are arriving from the west and suburban residents are cut off.

A band of unemployed seized the Presbyterian Church in Fifth Avenue and refused to leave until a collection had been made on their behalf. Many churches are sheltering the homeless.

Three missing liners have arrived after battling with a gale blowing at the rate of 34 miles an hour.

Twenty thousand men are employed in the city removing snow.

MONGOLIA AND RUSSIA.

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3rd.

Telegrams from Urga state that the Hutukhu declined to receive the Russian Diplomatic Agent on the Mongolian New Year's Day, on the ground of illness. The Russian authorities apparently made drastic representations, for a semi-official message since received states that all the Mongolian Ministers have apologised and honours have been rendered to the Russian flag.

THE ARREST OF A MISSIONARY.

STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 3rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Acland said that the Minister at Lisbon had been instructed to impress upon the Portuguese Government the seriousness of the case of Mr. Bowskill, the missionary who is now under arrest in the Portuguese Congo. The Portuguese Government had afforded all facilities to the British Consul at Bona to make inquiries on the spot.

The British Consul at Louanda states that the Governor-General has telegraphed to the Governor of the Portuguese Congo, who is en route to San Salvador, instructions for the immediate release of Mr. Bowskill; unless there are strict legal reasons for his detention.

THE CZAR AND THE DRINK CURSE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3rd.

In pursuance of his anti-alcohol policy, the Czar has abrogated the custom whereby His Majesty drank to the Troops after reviews and parades. The Commanders are now authorised to propose cheers for the Czar and the Imperial Family.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN MEXICO.

LONDON, March 3rd.

There was a prolonged conference between President Wilson and Mr. Bryan, after which the latter informed Sir Cecil Spring-Rice that the Committee of Investigation had been temporarily abandoned. General Carranza's declaration that Britain should deal with the matter direct having complicated the situation.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

Answering questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Acland said that Mr. Bryan considered it would not be safe for the Benton Inquiry Committee to proceed any further at present.

WASHINGTON, March 3rd.

Owing to the prevalence of a blizzard, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was compelled to utilise the naval wireless installation in order to telegraph to the Foreign Office. He telegraphed *via* the Eiffel Tower notifying a delay of several days of the Embassy's dispatches.

ANOTHER MEXICAN OUTRAGE?

CHIHUAHUA, March 3rd.

General Villa has intimated that to the best of his belief the German-American named Bauch, who, it was alleged, had been executed by General Villa, is dead. He adds that Bauch was liberated at Ciudad Juarez and doubtless he has been assassinated.

[The American Government have been inquiring as to his whereabouts.]

STRENGTH OF BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, March 3rd.

The number of recruits for the British Army in 1913 showed a decline of 2,037 compared with 1912.

TELEGRAMS.

["DER OSTASIATISCHER LLOYD"
SERVICE.]

CHINA SERVICE.

A TAX-COLLECTOR MURDERED.

PEKING, March 3rd.
Wang Wen-yu, a district official at Kuan Hsien, in Western Shantung, has been killed by the excited populace while demanding payment of the land taxes.

THE CURRENCY LOAN
NEGOTIATIONS.

PEKING, March 3rd.
The Peking *Jih Pao* reports that the negotiations for the loan to be used for monetary reforms are difficult, as the Syndicate demand control of the disbursement.

THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE IN
THE PROVINCES.

PEKING, March 3rd.
By request of the Premier, the President is preparing a Mandate empowering the high officials in the provinces to prosecute, in case of need, for the maintenance of peace and for guarding the people's welfare.

THE PEKING CABINET.

PEKING, March 3rd.
President Yuan Shih-kai has asked Chou Tsch-hsi to take over the Tutubship of Chihli; Chou Hsue-hsi will then become Deputy Minister of Finance, and General Yin Chang Deputy Minister of War.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

AFFAIRS IN THE EPIRUS.

BERLIN, March 2nd.
The provisional government in the Epirus, has notified the International Commissioners of the formation of a new State and has protested against military intervention. The Commissioners have requested the advice of the Powers.

Russia has declared that in the case of Austrian and Italian influence over Albania not being sufficient, she would demand from Athens and Belgrade respect for the Albanian Boundary.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT A BISHOP'S
PALACE.

BERLIN, March 2nd.
The bomb outrage at Debrecein has been traced to a Bessarabian student and a Russian sailor. The latter has not yet been arrested.

AUTO RACES IN AMERICA.

SUCCESS OF GERMAN CARS.

BERLIN, March 2nd.
The greatest auto races ever held in America, took place for the Vanderbilt Cup. The German Mercedes cars took first and second prizes.

THE DEPORTATIONS FROM SOUTH
AFRICA.

LONDON, March 2nd.
English labour men, as a protest against General Botha, held a gigantic meeting in Hyde Park, at which the deportees from South Africa made speeches. All these nine labour leaders intend returning to South Africa. It is further mooted that the Socialists will send out some well-known agitators, knowing a refusal to admit these English subjects would embarrass the Home Government.

THE MURDER OF A BRITISH
SUBJECT IN MEXICO.

LONDON, March 2nd.
The shooting of Mr. Benton now turns out to have been a case of murder. Benton was, it seems, unarmed and was shot down in General Villa's room.
In the face of this it has been decided by President Wilson to pursue a policy of waiting and not to do anything in the matter. On the other hand, the British residents in Mexico have called to their Home Government an urgent appeal for intervention.

"I think the baby has your hair, ma'am," said the nursemaid, looking pleasantly at her mistress. "Gracious!" exclaimed the lady, glancing up from her novel. "Run into the nursery and take it away from him! What will he do next?"—*Stray Stories.*

COMPANY MEETING.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above was held at No. 12, Des Vaux Road, Central yesterday at noon. Mr. H. J. Godge (Chairman of the Company) presided and those also present were: Messrs. F. O. Chapple, J. A. Tarant, G. C. Moxon, and H. O. Holt (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, after which
The CHAIRMAN said:—This meeting has been convened for the purpose of submitting to you, and passing, new Articles of Association for our Company, as already explained in the memorandum, which has been in your hands some time. Your directors, after taking legal advice, are persuaded that, in the interests of the better working of the Company, it is essential to make the Articles of Association more in accord with the present law relating to companies. With these remarks I now beg to propose the following resolution:—"That the Regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all the existing Articles thereof."

Mr. TARANT seconded, and the proposition was unanimously carried.
The CHAIRMAN announced that there would be a confirmatory meeting of the Company at that place on the 20th inst. to confirm the resolution which had just been passed.
This was all the business and the meeting then terminated.

STRANGE SEA STORY.

MASTER SEVERELY DEALT WITH AT THE
MARINE COURT.

The Chi Wo Company recently reported to the Assistant Harbour Master the following extraordinary incident:—

"Our steam launch *Hoi To*, on her voyage from Hongkong to Suabue, encountered a fog and ran aground on a reef at Pak On Kwok, near Pak Tang Chow, and was in danger of being capsized. The steam launch *Sui Fung* happened to be passing at the time and we signalled to her that we were in distress. She came up only to within hearing distance, and when we informed her of our dangerous position, she refused to render us immediate assistance, and steamed away, saying that she wanted to land her passengers and cargo at Hau Mun first, and then return to give us help. Happily, after some difficulty, we got off the reef before the tide had gone down too low, as otherwise we would have certainly capsized on the reef, with no help at hand. We know not what justification the coxswain of the *Sui Fung* had for refusing assistance to another launch in distress, seeing that one of the conditions of the licence he holds is 'to use his utmost endeavours to save life'."

The report added:—"We make this report to you in the interests of humanity, so that you may take what steps you deem expedient in making coxswains understand what their bounden duty is towards the saving of human life."

At the inquiry which was held yesterday before Comm. Beckwith, evidence was given by employees on both boats.
The Coxswain of the *Hoi To* gave evidence which fully bore out the report of his employers, as also did the Sheriff. There were 70 passengers aboard.

The Coxswain of the *Sui Fung* alleged that he waited in readiness to tow the boat off, and only went away when he saw the boat get off the reef.

Comm. Beckwith said that the statement made by the Master of the *Sui Fung*, that he could not approach the *Hoi To* on account of low water was not supported by the chart, nor his other statements that he stood by and took off passengers, by the evidence. He was strongly of opinion, after hearing the evidence, that no efforts were made by the Coxswain of the *Sui Fung* to assist in anyway the stranded launch, whose situation, lying on the ledge of rock, with tide falling and deep-water steep, was critical, and loss of life might have ensued if the launch had slipped off the side or listed. The Master of the *Sui Fung* had violated by his act one of the principal conditions of his launch licence. In the interests of the travelling public he considered that a severe example ought to be made. He ordered the suspension of the Master's certificate for six months.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION TO
THE EAST.

Speaking before the "Dutch Association of Commercial Agents" about "Wireless Communication in the Netherlands and the East Indies," Mr. A. Weiss, founder of the Radiographical Station, Overtoom, Amsterdam, said that he had been one of the first to insist on the introduction of wireless communication in the Netherlands and the East Indies at a time when people in that country were not at all convinced of the usefulness of it for shipping and especially for the Colonies. He then proceeded to communicate to his hearers a few facts on the subject not yet generally known, beginning his discourse with an explanation of the way in which wireless telegraphy works and of the various existing systems. Putting the capital required to establish wireless communication between Holland and the East Indies at a maximum of £2,000,000 and taking that the maximum capacity may be put even as high as 10 millions words to be wired every year, it may be seen at a first glance that but 10 per cent, viz., one million of words at 60 cents per word, would be sufficient to make the business pay amply.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL SHOW.

No more ideal surroundings could favour an exhibition of floriculture than the beautiful Botanic Gardens of Hongkong, and the local Horticultural Society's Flower Show which opened yesterday was a markedly successful one in every way. The table decorations, the class which in particular excites great competition, were fully up to standard, and the entry reached a record, while the annuals and cut flowers were also very much to the fore.

It was greatly to be deplored that, owing to the recent heavy rains, several of the exhibits were practically spoilt after the entries had been sent in.

Among the visitors to the show were H.E. the Governor and Lady May, the Misses May, the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C.), and Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B.

The exhibits were tastefully set out in various matcheds, and made up a wealth of colour. Special mention might well be made of Mr. Nicholson's collection of remarkably fine roses, and of Sir Paul Chater's carnations.

Mr. L. Gibbs discharged the onerous duties of Hon. Secretary, and he was backed by a strong Committee. The judges were Messrs. H. Humphreys, J. Tutchner, F. Howell, and Messames Tomes, Newall, and Loofo.

Lady May presented the prizes at the close, and at the end of this function three hearty cheers were given for her Ladyship. The show is open to-day, and we regret that owing to pressure on our space the prize-list has to be held over until tomorrow.

CROWN LAND SALES.

Several lots of Crown Land were sold by public Auction at the Office of the Public Works Department on Monday.

Two Lots at Kowloon Tong, measuring about 10.35 acres, were sold at the upset price of \$1,035 to Mr. T. M. Castro Basto, there being no competition.

One Lot at Reclamation Street, Yau-mati, about 12,662 square feet in extent, was sold to Sir Chan Tung-Leung Cheng and Mr. Un Kam Wa for \$41,585, the upset price.

Three lots of Crown Land at Pokfulam, Nos. 78, 79, and 80, measuring about 688,875, 685,670, and 86,000 square feet respectively, were sold at the upset price of \$5,492 to the Dairy Farm Company.

PEKING SYNDICATE.

OFFER OF CHINESE BONDS.

The directors of the Peking Syndicate have issued a circular to the shareholders stating that they have decided to offer for public sale Chinese Government Bonds Railway five per cent, gold loan bonds of 1905 for \$200,000 at the price of sale of 87½ per cent. The entire amount of this loan was received by the syndicate from the Government of China, and represented the outlay incurred by it in connection with the Taokou-Chinghua Railway, in the province of Honan. The directors are of opinion that the time has come when the money derived from this sale of bonds could be actively employed in China with greater profit to the syndicate. The offer will be made simultaneously to shareholders by circular and to the public by advertisement. In addition to the direct obligation of the Government of China for due payment of principal and interest, the loan is specifically secured by a first mortgage over the railway. The loan is repayable at par by annual drawings commencing in January, 1916, and extending over 20 years. The whole of the bonds are to be repaid by July, 1935. The yield to the purchaser at the price of 87½ will be slightly over £5 14s. per cent, without taking into consideration the profit on redemption.—*The Times.*

GERMAN SHIPBUILDING
ACTIVITY.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD'S LARGE PROGRAMME.

It appears that the present activity in German shipbuilding, says *The Times*, is by no means confined to the Hamburg-American Line. The Norddeutscher Lloyd has also an extensive programme in hand. Advances from Bremen show that in addition to the two fast mail liners *Columbus* and *Columbus II*, each of 36,000 tons, the Norddeutscher Lloyd is building two large passenger and cargo boats of 18,000 and 15,000 tons respectively. The larger of these is to be called the *München* and the other the *Zeppelin*. The company is also building 14 cargo steamers for the Australian and Far Eastern routes, so that, though it is losing the mail contracts, it seems to be increasing its hold on these trades.

HEALING BY PRAYER
IN JAPAN.STORIES FROM THE FAMINE-STRIKEN
DISTRICT.

The Ven. Archdeacon Batchelor, the well-known authority on the Ainu inhabitants of Northern Japan, has sent to the *Japan Gazette* his diary relating to the relief work among the Ainu in the famine-stricken districts. From it we make the following extracts. From it we mentioned above that several sick came to see me. This means that they came to be prayed for. They were five women, two men and one boy. I will give a short account of one or two and so close my diary:

Case No. 1.—Upon arriving in Piratori an Ainu woman, aged 30, came into my room. She looked very ill indeed, so that I placed her in a canvas chair by my stove and made her drink a cup of hot milk. She told me she had pleurisy and had been in bed for three weeks. She lived next door and had got up for the first time to come and ask me, as her minister, to pray for her. She had a dreadful cough, which caused her much pain when she coughed. She said it cut her like a knife. She could not take anything but very short breaths, and even this hurt her greatly. As for food she could take nothing but a little gruel. Her head and back also were aching badly. I moved her to a quiet room and prayed for her. In five minutes all pain had disappeared, and she was able to take very long breaths. When I left on Tuesday she was up and well, and eating her food properly.

Case No. 2.—This was another woman; her age is about fifty. Some twenty years ago she came to us at Sapporo to be in our little Ainu Rest-house for the sick. Like others who came, she stayed in the "Rest" and went out to the city doctor for treatment. She was lame from rheumatism in the right knee and back. But although she was with us long time she was not benefited at all, and went home much disappointed. She came to me on Sunday last, asking me to pray for her to get well. She is a Christian. Her head, shoulders, back and leg were bad and stiff. She could not bend her knee, and her back was drawn to one side. I prayed as she requested. In ten minutes she went out of that room quite well. Her back was straight, her aches were all gone, and her lame leg cured. I need hardly remark that she went away happy.

Case No. 3.—This was a Japanese man, aged 67 years. He came to me with terrible hacking cough. He told me it was chronic, and that he had it every winter. His throat hurt him much and he could not sleep at night. It was laryngitis, I believe. The man is a Christian. I prayed to God for him. Well, all the pain went out of his throat and his cough stopped then and there. He rushed off, telling his family that he was healed.

Since writing this a man has been in with a sore throat and heavy cold. He, too, is a Christian. In twenty minutes he went out quite well.

Just one more case and I have done. While at Piratori a poor Ainu girl, aged 16, named Utakande, came from Piraka for a supply of wheat. She has a blind mother to keep and a younger sister of twelve, besides herself. The father is dead. They are living on turnips and a few such other vegetables as she was able to grow last year. She sometimes begs a little fish from other people or anything else that may be going. Her mother crop was a complete failure. This girl was quite ill herself and weeping bitterly. She wanted to be prayed for, she said. I gave her a cup of warm milk. She told me all about her family history and her own aches and pains. Her head was aching much, she said, and her side also. The doctor told her she had pleurisy. She had been ill two weeks. Well, I did as she asked, and she went out of the room well and happy. We gave her a couple of tins of milk. She told me the officials have promised to help, but so far have not done so. The fact of the matter is I find they are somehow or other afraid to apply for assistance. They wait to be looked up. I am sure such would get help at once, though not much. I think they (the officials) must be waiting for the real hard pinch to come, which is now close upon them. Poor people! I feel that, unless more outside help is given them, many must die. It is a pity they are so shiftless. But they are certainly afraid to speak out. I would help them more if I could. But the fact is I have given everything I brought away with me and have to borrow in order to get home!

These instances are fully sufficient to show the kind of work one is doing here. I should very much like to have a qualified doctor come round with me and thoroughly examine both me and the sick who come to me before I prayed for them. It would, I am sure, be good both for religion and its hand-maiden—science—to look into this thing deeply. There is no pretence about it. The Master is thus graciously using me in healing both Ainu and Japanese, British and American, and even Chinese. I am prepared to help any who would like my assistance, be he Christian or non-Christian, male or female and of any nationality. "Without Money and Without Price," if he will come to me for this treatment. I am persuaded that the Master has sent me not only to preach the Gospel, but also to heal such sick as ask for it. This is my work and I intend to do it with all my might. If anyone asks why, I can only say this—"I can't help praying for and healing the sick," whoever he or she may be.

PERTUSSIN.

Is a harmless and efficient remedy against all diseases of the respiratory organs, especially WHOOPING COUGH, CATARRH OF LARYNX, ACUTE AND CHRONIC BRONCHIAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, &c., which has been recognised unequally by the highest authorities. Also the AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS will be greatly relieved by the use of it.

TO BE HAD AT—

THE MEDICAL HALL.

HONGKONG.



1051

THE CHUNG SAU NAM
EXTRADITION CASE.

JUDGMENT OF THE FULL COURT.

At the Full Court yesterday the Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C., who sat with Mr. H. E. J. Gompertz (Puisne Judge), gave judgment in the motion heard by the Full Court in connection with the alleged embezzlement of \$150,000, the property of the Kwangtung Government, by Chung Sau Nam.

Sir Francis Pigott, along with Mr. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind and Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton), made application for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, arising out of the Magistrate's decision in connection with the trial, and the application was opposed for the Crown by Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., Mr. Eldon Potter, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master).

His Lordship the Chief Justice delivered the following judgment:—

In the matter of Chung Sau Nam, a person detained in Victoria Gaol.

These proceedings in *Habeas Corpus* are directed against a commitment by a Police Magistrate of this Colony of the fugitive of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance 1889. That Section is based on Section 10 of the Extradition Act of 1870.

Before coming to the facts it is desirable to state the position of this Court in relation to the decision of the Magistrate under the Section named. There are abundant authorities to show that this Court is not a Court of Appeal from the Magistrate's decision on the evidence. The Court can only on an application for *Habeas Corpus* entertain the question of the Jurisdiction of the Magistrate to commit, namely, whether the crime is an extradition crime or whether it is of a political character and whether there was any evidence upon which the Magistrate can commit (*ex parte Siletti* 18 T.L.R. 771, and see also *R. v. Guerin*, 60 L.T. 338, *R. v. Huquet*, 20 L.T. 41, *R. v. Maurer*, 10 Q.B.D. 513, *In re Arton*, 1896, 1 Q.B., at 518).

The fugitive at the time of the alleged offences was superintendent ("Kam Li") of the Canton Treasury and Chan Kwong-ming was then Governor-General (Tutuh). On 4th August the Tutuh issued an order in Chinese under his signature addressed to the Commissioner of Finance and Treasury, the translation of which is as follows:—

"Please at once pay in foreign notes two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and remit to Shanghai to be sent in turn to Nanking to be used as Military expenditure. This is the order."

This order was received by the fugitive, Chung Sau Nam, was brought by him to the Treasury and \$150,000 was paid to him and his receipt and seal or chop affixed to the order. There was also a paying-out slip made out by an official of the Treasury which was sealed or stamped by the fugitive. The reason for the order being honoured to the extent of \$150,000 and not \$250,000 is that there was not sufficient money in the Treasury to meet it. The payment was made by two cheques, one on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Canton for \$100,000 and the other for \$50,000 on the International Bank at Canton. It appears, then, from the affidavit of the fugitive dated 16th October, 1913, and made in a civil action now pending, that he subsequently obtained drafts on the Hongkong and International Bank in Hongkong for the two sums of money from the respective branches of the two Banks at Canton. That he was instructed by Chan Kwong-ming to proceed to Hongkong and cash the cheques and hand the proceeds to him. That he came to Hongkong accordingly and went to the two Banks where he ultimately negotiated the cheques. As to the transactions in Hongkong relating to the cheques and the position of Chan Kwong-ming in regard to them I shall deal with later. It appears, however, that the fugitive cashed the cheque for \$50,000 on the International Bank, placing the sum on deposit in his own name, and of the \$100,000, the Hongkong Bank draft, the sum was mostly deposited in fugitive's name in the Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong.

Speaking briefly, the charges against the fugitive are, stealing the two cheques, embezzlement of two sums of \$100,000 and \$50,000, and fraudulent conversion of the two valuable securities and the proceeds to his own use. He is also charged with stealing a certain paying-out book. I shall have occasion to refer to the evidence on this later.

Now it is admitted that it is not necessary to formulate specific charges on extradition proceedings, and, furthermore, that the preferring of such specific charges is unusual. What is required is that the evidence produced against the fugitive is such as would justify the commitment of the accused for trial here if the crimes alleged had been committed in the Colony. The Crown, however, for the purpose presumably of informing the fugitive definitely of what he had to meet, elected to prefer specific charges, and the result has been that long arguments have been addressed to the Court as if those charges had formed the subject of an indictment. The duty of the Court on this point is simple, and it is to ascertain whether there was evidence before the Magistrate upon which he could find it is not necessary to go further—that an offence had been committed by the fugitive in China according to our law which comes within the schedule of extradition crimes.

The learned Counsel for the fugitive criticised severely the judgment of the Magistrate, and in particular as to his delegating to himself the functions of a jury, and to his failure to give effect to the ruling in *Wong Ka Cheong*, 1 H.K.L.R., p. 22. Now the powers of a Magistrate under Section 9 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance are the same as if he were hearing an indictable offence under Section 76 of the Magistrates Ordinance 1889. The powers of a Magistrate under the Extradition Act are fully dealt with in the notes in Biron and Chalmers and in Clarke on Extradition. Biron says, "except for the limitation 'as near as may be' the Magistrate has exactly the same powers as if he were hearing an indictable offence. That limitation means as near as may be consistent with the Extradition Act 1870."

Apart from any limitation of the Magistrate's powers and jurisdiction expressed or implied in the Extradition Acts, (Continued on Page 4.)

INTIMATIONS

PUBLIC OPINION



PUTS JOHN HAIG'S WHISKIES

AT THE TOP. RECOGNIZED EVERY-

WHERE AS THE HIGHEST QUALITIES

OF WHISKIES IT IS POSSIBLE TO

BUY.

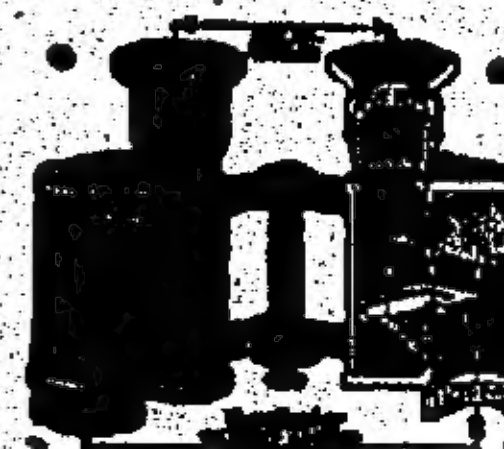
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:

H. RUTTONJEE
& SON,

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(28)

ZEISS
PRISM
FIELD GLASSES.

NEW LIGHT WEIGHT MODELS.

4 power ...	TUROL ...	£5.10.0
6 power ..	TUREX ...	5.15.9
8 power ...	TULACT ...	6.10.0

CHS. J. GAUPP
& CO.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

HONGKONG.

(31)

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864).

SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE FAMOUS

BL WHISKIES

GOLD LABEL AND WHITE LABEL.

Flavour, Purity and Maturity Guaranteed

SEND FOR A F

SAMPLE



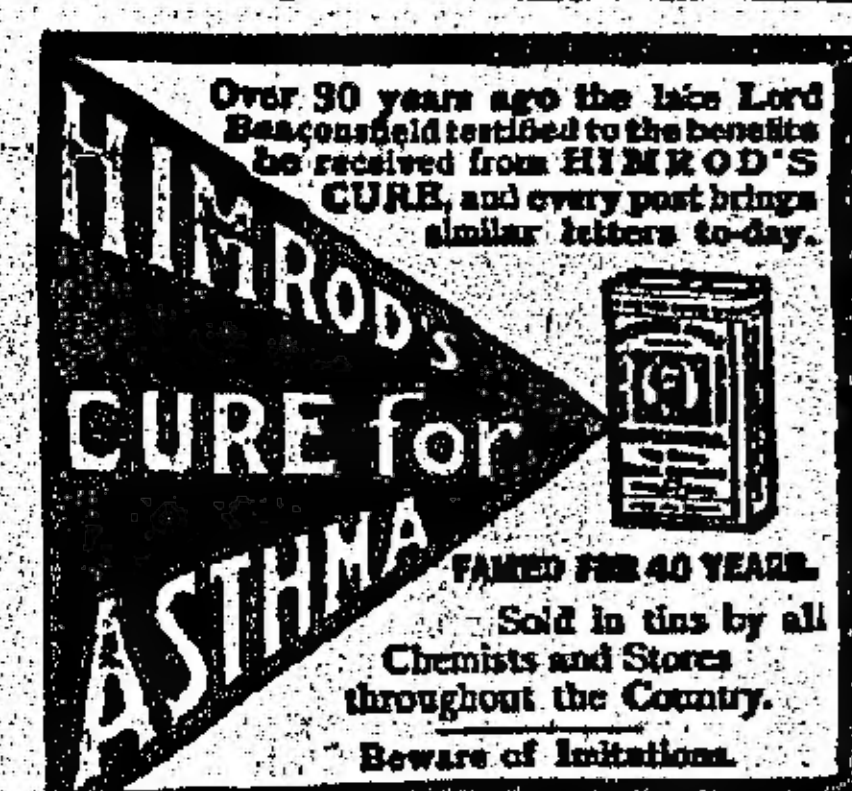
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



"Oh! I say!
It's Good!"
Cooling, refreshing and 'snappy'
Montserrat
LIME JUICE
is the ideal Summer beverage.

Large supplies have lately
been shipped from London.
MONTERRAT is sold by all leading Grocers.



A.P.I. CURE
(CHAPOTEAUT)
For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar
to the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
T.asey, steel Drops and Potay royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Solely by A. Chemist.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
CURE FOR ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE
URINARY SYSTEM.
THERAPION NO. 2
CURE FOR ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE
BLOOD.
THERAPION NO. 3
CURE FOR ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE
SKIN.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED BOTTLE.
THEY ARE THE ONLY ONES TO BE USED.
THEY ARE THE ONLY ONES TO BE USED.
THEY ARE THE ONLY ONES TO BE USED.

**HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.**
Hongkong Observatory, March 3rd.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.18	30.18	30.12
Temperature	65	62	68
Humidity	73	85	70
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	3	3	2
Weather	3	0	0
Rain	0.00		

Highest open air Temperature on 2nd ... 70
Lowest open air Temperature on 2nd ... 60

THE CHUNG SAU NAM EXTRADITION CASE.

(Continued from Page 4.)

The duty of a Magistrate is identical with that of a Magistrate sitting under the Indictable Offences Act, i.e., to consider whether there is a prima facie case against the accused of the crime of which he is accused according to English Law and if so to commit him. Then the judgment in Wong Ka Cheong's case adopting this position says: "But Section 10 of the Extradition Ordinance must clearly be read subject to Section 78 of the Magistrates Ordinance of 1890. And by the second part of that article the Magistrate is to commit the prisoner if in his opinion 'the evidence is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an indictable offence or if the evidence given raises a strong or probable presumption of the guilt of accused.' This provision is copied verbatim from the English Act, 11 and 12 Vict., C. 42, Section 25." Then Clarke on Extradition as to the duties of a Magistrate appears to regard the discretion of a Magistrate in Extradition as more limited than on an ordinary indictable charge. He says at p. 216:—"It must be remembered that the Magistrate investigating a case of demanded extradition is not quite in the same position as if he were dealing on a charge of crime committed within his own jurisdiction. In the latter case he has full discretion; he may and often does discharge a prisoner because, although there is prima facie evidence of guilt, the circumstances are so obscure, the intent so doubtful, the testimony so conflicting, that he thinks a jury would not be likely to convict; but in a case of extradition he cannot consider these matters. If he finds sufficient evidence of guilt to justify a commitment, the question of a conviction is not for his consideration."

It was contended that in this case the evidence before the Magistrate must have created a doubt, and that therefore it could not have raised a strong and probable presumption of guilt, and further, that if there is a bona fide doubt the Magistrate should never commit, and we were asked to say upon this reasoning that the Magistrate has exceeded his jurisdiction and that this Court has the power to interfere with his decision. There is in my opinion no authority for such a proposition and I can find nothing in the judgment which warrants the contention that he has abused or exceeded his powers. It is true that the Magistrate has for the purpose of arriving at a conclusion on the evidence presupposed that a jury was investigating it, and I fail to see how this constitutes an abuse of his powers. As I have already pointed out, the procedure under the Extradition Ordinance is assimilated to the preliminary enquiry on an indictable offence, and Section 78 of the Magistrates Ordinance authorises a commitment subject to two alternatives "if in the opinion of the Magistrate such evidence is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an indictable offence or if the evidence given raises a strong or probable presumption of the guilt of the accused." Surely the consideration of whether the evidence is sufficient to send the accused for trial involves the question of whether a jury would or would not be likely to "be entitled" to convict upon it. In so far as the services of an imaginary jury were invoked on determining the questions of law, e.g., the *de facto* government, and possession in the alleged stolen property, it is *ad id ad rem* and can be properly disregarded.

Then another contention as to the abuse of the Magistrate's powers was based on certain remarks in the judgment which reflect on the action of the fugitive in not tendering evidence to rebut the presumption of guilt. If the Magistrate's decision had been based on this conception it would clearly have raised serious questions as to the improper exercise of his jurisdiction, but an examination of the judgment shows that the Magistrate considered the evidence put forward by the Crown was calculated to raise a strong and probable presumption of guilt. He says:—"I shall here, therefore, while allowing that further evidence may in a new aspect on the matter, express the opinion that the evidence before me if presented to a jury in its present form is calculated to raise a strong and probable presumption of the guilt of the accused in respect to any of these charges (Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5)."

This is a clear and decisive exercise of the Magistrate's discretion, with which, in so far as the facts as distinguished from the law are concerned, this Court has no power to interfere.

The learned Counsel for the fugitive also complained of an irregularity committed by the Magistrate as to the mode of making certain corrections in the deposition of one of the witnesses, and we thought it desirable to afford the Magistrate an opportunity in the witness-box of explaining the irregularity complained of. My learned brother has dealt fully with this point in his judgment, and I need only say that I entirely agree with his conclusions.

I now come to the question raised as to possession in the property. It was contended that there was no property in the government of the Province of Kwangtung, and that the fugitive is not a servant of the Kwangtung Government. Further, it was contended that the burden was on the Crown to show (1) that the Province exists and what it is; (2) what the Provincial Government is and that there is such a thing; (3) that if it exists it is capable of holding property and having servants responsible to it. These contentions may I think be summarised as follows:—

(1).—Was the alleged property in question in the Provincial Government of Kwangtung, or was the property owned by the alleged *de facto* government?

(2).—If the property was in the Provincial Government is it necessary for the Crown to prove in a criminal proceeding what the Province and the Provincial Government is? Well, then, what is the evidence as to the usurpation of power by the alleged *de facto* Government? It appears that on 21st July, Chan Kwing-ming, who was then Governor-General of the Kwangtung Province, issued a proclamation—Exhibit 21—which states *inter alia* that Yuan Shih-kai is contriving to rebel against the Republic and to break up the Federation and that the present Tutuh is "entrusted by the elders and brethren of the whole province with the task of raising an army to impeach and punish the said Yuan Shih-kai." He then declares himself responsible for the peace of the province and for protection of lives and property and prescribes certain rules to be in force in pursuance of the proclamation. It appears, then, that the President *pro tem*. Yuan Shih-kai issued an order (Exhibit 17) five days afterwards dismissing Chan from the post of Tutuh of Kwangtung

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 343.

ROLL TOP DESKS. OFFICE FITTINGS. FILING CABINETS.

SPECIALISTS IN FILING SYSTEMS.

VERTICAL SECTIONAL LETTER FILES. TYPEWRITER DESKS. SECTIONAL CARD INDEX DRAWERS.

REVOLVING AND TILTING CHAIRS.

ENQUIRIES INVITED.

and directing his arrest. The order stated that "Chan Kwing-ming coerced the members of the Provincial Assembly to declare independence at the assembly" and that he had "raised a rebellion," and a Proclamation (Exhibit 24) was subsequently issued by order of Commander So Shun-cho, who had temporarily and after the departure of Chan assumed the duties of Tutuh, stating that "the declaration of Independence of this Province is hereby withdrawn."

It appears that Chan Kwing-ming fled from Canton probably on the 4th August, and he arrived in Hongkong on the 5th August. It was stated in evidence by one of the Canton Treasury officials, Chung Sin-lam, that he (the witness) continued in the service after the Proclamation of Independence by Chan Kwing-ming, that he worked for the Government, that the Treasury worked as usual during Chan's régime, that after his proclamation he recognised his orders on the Treasury, that some Government notes were issued a few of which bore a special mark "To Un" (Perish Yuan). It was also in evidence that the rebellion affected many provinces.

It was argued by the learned Counsel for the fugitive, stated briefly, that these facts coupled with Yuan Shih-kai's Proclamation, which was an act of State, established a *de facto* Government in the rebel party and that the seizure of power was actual and effective. That with the cancellation of Independence the authority of the Central Government revived and any rights which are consequent are in the Central Government.

Numerous authorities were cited in argument. Hall on International Law (1880 Ed.), p. 27, states, "As soon, it is said, as a considerable population is arrayed in arms with the professed object of attaining political ends, it resembles a state too nearly for it to be possible to treat individuals belonging to such population as criminals; it would be inhuman for the enemy to execute his prisoners; it would be still more inhuman for foreign States to capture and hang the crews of warships as pirates; humanity requires that the members of such a community shall be treated as belligerents; and if so there must be a point at which they have a right to demand what confederally must be granted."

As a belligerent community is not itself a legal person, a society claiming only to be belligerent, and not to have permanently established its independence, can have no rights under that law. It cannot therefore demand to be recognised upon legal grounds, and recognition, when it takes place, either on the part of a foreign government, or of that against which the revolt is directed, is from the legal point of view a concession of pure grace."

We were referred to *Historicus*, where Sir William Harcourt states in regard to the Civil War in America:—"When a sovereign State, from exhaustion or any other cause, has virtually and substantially abandoned the struggle for supremacy it has no right to complain if a foreign State treat the independence of its former subjects as *de facto* established; nor can it prolong its sovereignty by a mere paper assertion of right. When, on the other hand, the contest is not absolutely or permanently decided, a recognition of the independence of the insurgents by a foreign State is a hostile act towards the sovereign State which the latter is entitled to resent as a breach of neutrality and friendship. The true rule is that laid down in the old dictum, 'Rebellion, until it has succeeded, is Treason; when it is successful, it becomes Independence.' And thus the only real test of independence is final success." Accepting this rule that "the real test of Independence is final success" can it be contended with any show of authority that the rebellion ever succeeded, or that it permanently established independence? To use the language of Hall.

United States of America v. McRae, 8 Eq. 75, was relied on. This case was decided in 1869, some five years after the close of the Civil War in the United States of America, and claimed an account of money which came to the hands of the defendant as agent of "the pretended Confederate Government during the late insurrection," and it was decided *inter alia* that upon the suppression of a rebellion the restored legitimate Government is entitled as of right to all moneys, goods and treasure which were public property of the government at the time of the outbreak; such right being in no way affected by the wrongful seizure of the property by the usurping government. Now it was contended on behalf of the fugitive that the position of the province of Kwangtung was identical or analogous with that

of the Federal States during the war in its early stages, and that Chan's declaration was effective to divest possession from the government and to vest it in the rebel government. Further, that at Chan's declaration of Independence the Provincial Government came to an end, and that with the subsequent cancellation of Independence by Yuan Shih-kai the authority of the Central Government revived and any rights which are consequent are in the Central Government. "I am unable to see how McRae's case is an authority for these propositions. After referring to rights in property upon the suppression of a rebellion seized during such rebellion, Sir W. James V.C. said, 'I apprehend it to be the clear public universal law that any government which *de facto* succeeds to any other government, whether by revolution or restoration, conquest or reconquest, succeeds to all the public property, to everything in the nature of public property, and to all rights in respect of the public property of the displaced power, whatever may be the nature or origin of the title of such displaced power. Any such public money in any treasury, any such public property found in any warehouses, forts or arsenals, would, on the success of the new or restored power, vest *de facto* in such power; and it would have the right to call on, account any fiscal or other agent, or any debtor or accountant to or of the persons who had exercised and had ceased to exercise the authority of a government, the agent, debtor, or accountant having been the agent, debtor or accountant of such persons in their character or pretended character of a government. But this right is the right of succession, is the right of representation, is a right not paramount, but derived, I will not say under, but through, the suppressed and displaced authority, and can only be enforced in the same way, and to the same extent, and subject to the same correlative obligations and rights as if that authority had not been suppressed and displaced and was itself seeking to enforce it.' The *de facto* government here referred to is clearly the United States Government and not the Confederate Government."

In United States of America v. Prioleau, 35 L.J., Ch. 7, it was decided that where the Confederate States of America had sent goods held by them as public property to England under a contract that the United States could not after the Civil War was over repudiate the contract and recover the goods.

Now, can it be contended that Chan Kwing-ming's action over established a *de facto* government at all? Was there only final success to constitute Independence as distinguished from rebellion? Was there any 'suppressed and displaced authority'? In my opinion there was not. The evidence so far as it goes shows that during the fortnight in question payments were made into the public Treasury as usual, the government officials remained in their offices performing their duties as usual, and as the Magistrate I think rightly observed, "the one act of administration which can be claimed by the rebel Governor-General is that he depleted the Treasury." And the most I think could be fairly contended is that the possession as distinguished from the dominion of the property in question was in the rebel Chan for the period in question. The circumstances are clearly and wholly different from those under consideration in McRae's case and Prioleau's case, and there is no real analogy between them. As there is no real analogy between the alleged to the question whether as a fact the Central rebellion was put an end to by the Central Government or by the Provincial authorities in the view which I take of the case, i.e., of the failure to establish the existence of a *de facto* government, it becomes unnecessary to determine.

I should, however, add that evidence was tendered by the Crown which bears on the status of the Tutuh of a Province. Referring to the Proclamation of Chan Kwing-ming an official of the Government of the Province of Kwangtung who says in his affidavit, "he has been deputed by the Governor-General of the said Province to take charge of the extradition proceedings," further states as follows:—"I have seen exhibit 21 put in in the Police Court proceedings, being the Proclamation issued by Chan Kwing-ming; the word 'Province' is a word which essentially indicates territory subordinate to the Republic of China and could not indicate an Independent State. It is quite distinct from the word '國' which would have

QUALITY AND DURABILITY MOUTRIE'S PIANOS

are BACKED

by

GUARANTEE

for FIVE YEARS.

PRICES from \$385.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

[51-4]

INDO-CHINA BRICKS, TILES, PIPES
COMPANY, LIMITED.

BEST FIRE BRICKS AND FIRE CLAY

PATENTED ROOFING TILES.

Guaranteed against Typhoon and Leakage.

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS IN USE IN THE FAR EAST.

SAMPLES AND FULL PARTICULARS FROM

P. SOFFIETTI & Co., 14, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 289.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

[1049-2]

Give her Bovril

Because the Body-Building Power of
Bovril has been proved to be from
10 to 20 times the amount taken.

[50-1]

STURGEON BRAND
JOHN & E. STURGE, Ltd.
Birmingham (England).
PRECIPITATED CHALK
(Calc. Carb. Precip.)
All Grades, from lightest to very dense, to suit all needs.
CITRIC ACID, BICARBONATE OF POTASH, ROCHELLE, SALTS, and PULV. SEIDLITZ.

[120-1]

VICHY
NATURAL MINERAL WATER
FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S Springs
VICHY CELESTINS
in bottles and For Kidney and Kindred troubles, bladder half bottles trouble. — Gout. — Gravel. — Arthritis.
VICHY GRANDE-GRILLE For Liver trouble and Biliaryness.
VICHY HOPITAL For Indigestion.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. MENTION NAME OF SPRING REQUIRED.
VICHY-ETAT PREPARATIONS
VICHY-ETAT SALT Natural salt from the waters. In tins and bottles.
VICHY-ETAT TABLETS 2 or 3 after meals make digestion easy.
VICHY-ETAT COMPOUNDS to make your own digestive aerated water.

DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Agent for Regular use.
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Biliary Affections.

[6-5]

THE CHUNG SAU NAM EXTRADITION CASE.

(Continued from Page 3.)

been used had an Independent State been referred to or intended. Furthermore, the expression "大都督" "都督" respectively translated as Grand Duke and Duke, essentially indicate a Governor of a Province subordinate to the Central Republican Government. They are quite distinct from the words "總統" which would have been used had the office of President been referred to or intended and which is the same word which has always been used to indicate the President of Foreign Republics such as the United States of America and France.

It also appears that the 11th July when Chan's Proclamation was issued that Yuan Shih-kai had not in fact been installed as President. His order (Exhibit 17) dismissing Chan some five days later is headed "Order of the President pro tem." and I think there is much in the contention that Chan's Proclamation was mainly directed "to impeach and punish Yuan Shih-kai" rather than to declare independence from the Republican Government of China. Whatever view, however, may be taken of Chan's intention it is in my opinion demonstrated that the attempt to establish independence wholly failed.

I now pass to the second branch of the subject, which was termed "the non-recognition argument." The Crown alleges the property to be in the government of the Province of Kwangtung and it is contended that the Crown must show the existence of the Province of Kwangtung in such a manner that the Court can take judicial cognizance of it. I may observe as a fact that the Court has now extended powers of appointment at a criminal trial in a misdescription of persons or body corporate alleged to be the owners of property in an indictment; such powers, however, cannot avail where the jurisdiction of the Courts is challenged. But there are authorities to show that the question whether a particular government is or is not an independent sovereign is one which a British Court will answer for itself, taking judicial cognizance of the facts that are within the knowledge of the Crown. If necessary the Court itself applies through the Foreign Office to the Crown for information (note on International Jurisprudence, p. 150, and cases there referred to).

Now an affidavit of His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton speaks of "arrangements entered into between the British Government and the Provincial Government of Kwangtung" and he also stated in his evidence before us that he "absolutely recognised the Provincial Government of Kwangtung." An affidavit of the acting Chief Justice "of (says the affidavit) the highest Court of the province of Kwangtung known as the Kao Feng Shen Pau Ten" was also tendered. Then under the Chinese Extradition Ordinance 1889, under which these proceedings are instituted, the term "Chinese Government," to whom the fugitive is surrendered, includes the Viceroy or other officer administering a Provincial Government."

In my opinion this is sufficient evidence to justify the Court in taking judicial cognizance of the existence of the government of the Province of Kwangtung. Numerous authorities were cited by the learned Counsel for the fugitive in regard to the status of foreign States and governments in our Courts, but whatever benefit may attach, if any, to this point in legal proceedings I cannot think, in the light of the evidence tendered in these proceedings, the Vice-Chancellor in Taylor v. Barclay, 2 Sim. p. 221, says, "It appears to me that sound policy requires that the Courts of the King should not in union with the Government of the King, and Farwell J. in Foster v. Globe, Venture Syndicate, Limited, 1900, 1, Ch. 314, said, 'I am asked to take judicial cognizance of the fact that assuming these tribes (of Siam) be independent they do not possess jurisdiction over certain territories. That is a matter which it appears to me must necessarily be left to the cognizance of Her Majesty.' Sound policy appears to me to require that I should act in union with the Government on such a point as that. Assume that the Foreign Office have already satisfied themselves that the territory in question is within the dominion of Morocco, it would surely be improper that I, sitting here as a judge of the High Court, should, in the face of that Act of Her Majesty, hold (otherwise)."

I should be contravening the Act of Her Majesty acting as a Sovereign in a matter which is within the cognizance of Her Majesty's Foreign Office."

Now these extradition proceedings are instituted by the Crown here by virtue of the treaty obligations contained in the Treaty of Tientsin, which is given effect to by the Ordinance of 1889. The Governor, His Majesty's Representative, has issued his warrant, and it is to be assumed that he is satisfied that the Provincial Government of Kwangtung is a legal entity which is covered by the Treaty, and this is a matter within the cognizance of the Government which, in my opinion, sufficient evidence to justify us in taking judicial cognizance of it.

I now come to the question whether the evidence discloses such an offence as would justify the commitment of the accused if the alleged crime had been committed in this Colony.

The first alleged simple larceny, the stealing of two cheques for \$100,000 and \$50,000 respectively. The Magistrate has found guilty intention at the time when he obtained the cheques. Is there evidence which can justify this finding? Both cheques were handed to the fugitive by Chung Sui Lan, an official in the Canton Treasury, and were admittedly received by the fugitive in obedience to the order issued by the Tutihi (Exhibit 8) and were not remitted, or the proceeds, to Shanghai, but were subsequently negotiated by the fugitive. There is clearly no direct evidence to establish guilty intention at the time of receiving the cheques or that there was any taking *intra domum*, which is the essence of the crime of larceny. In reply to this the Crown relied on certain cases and contended that the question took the intention at the time the cheques were taken by the jury, and the Magistrate having found on the evidence as a whole that the guilty intent established the Court cannot interfere.

Simple case 1 East Pleas of the Crown, 601, was relied on. In that case there was a distinct pretence held out that the prisoner wanted the cheque and an agreement arrived at to pay so much for the hire of it, and the Court held that the question of intention was for the jury, and if they were of opinion that the original taking of the cheque was with a felonious intent to steal

it and the hiring a mere pretence without any intention to restore it, they should convict. In this case there is no evidence that any inducement was made to part with the cheques or any pretence put forward to secure them upon which guilty intention can be inferred.

R. v. Perry, 1 C. & K. 725. This case appears to cover the present case. Larceny as a servant under the charge of D. Prisoner was given a cheque as a servant of the Great Western Railway and ordered to pay to an overcoat and to bring a stamped receipt on his return. On his return the superintendent asked the prisoner if he had paid the overcoat. He answered "yes," and being asked for the receipt said that the overcoat was not having one by him had promised to forward it to a certain inn in the town for him. In truth, the prisoner had not paid it and on the Monday morning got it changed by a tradesman in London, and applied the proceeds to his own use. The conviction was affirmed.

R. v. Sharpless, 1 Leach, 92, shows that it is a question for the jury whether the taking was done with evil intention. *R. v. Middleton, L.R. 2, C.C.R. 38,* disclosed a question of difficulty as appears from the different positions taken by the Judges. The facts are set out fully in Archbold at p. 620 and show how learned Judges have differed as to what constitutes a taking and stealing within the definition of larceny. I think that the ruling of the majority of the Judges would probably cover the facts in this case, but it is not necessary, however, on the foregoing authorities to hold that the action of the fugitive amounted to larceny at Common Law, as I am clearly of opinion that there was evidence before the Magistrate on which a charge of larceny by a clerk or servant under Ordinance 5 of 1886, section 54, could be sustained, and *R. v. Perry* I think governs it, and there was evidence which could be left to a jury (*R. v. Sharpless*). There is ample evidence to show that the fugitive was engaged as an official of the Canton Treasury at the time of the alleged offence on the assumption that the view which I have taken of the non-existence of the alleged *de facto* government is correct.

On the further question whether the facts may constitute larceny by a bailee, I think they do and they seem to come within the authority of *R. v. Oxenham, 13 Cox, 349.* In that case it was decided that a person who receives a bill of exchange for the purpose of getting it discounted and handing the proceeds over to another and instead of getting it discounted indorses it as his own a creditor in payment of his account, intending to pass the property in the bill absolutely to the creditor is a bailee of a valuable security and guilty of a fraudulent conversion of the same to his own use.

As to the last charge of fraudulent conversion, I think it is alleged to have occurred when the fugitive obtained two cheques in Canton in his own name and instead of remitting to Shanghai converted them to his own use. This I think is an offence under Ordinance 5 of 1886, section 52. (See *R. v. Aden, 12 Cox, 512*).

Then on the question of embezzlement, in so far as the specific charge D that the fugitive "at Canton, China, then being a servant of the government of the Province of Kwangtung, feloniously and fraudulently did embezzle and steal the two several sums of \$100,000 and \$50,000 delivered to him as his said employer," I cannot think succeed, inasmuch as it is clear that there was no misappropriation of moneys at all at Canton and no money passed. What the fugitive received there from the Treasury were two cheques or drafts which he subsequently negotiated, obtaining payment therefor in Hongkong. It was contended on behalf of the Crown that the act of embezzlement began in Canton and was concluded in Hongkong and *Reg. v. Holmes, 12 Q.B.D. 23,* was relied on. In that case the defendant wrote and posted at Nottingham a letter addressed to Q. at a town in France containing a false pretence by means of which he induced Q. to send £150 which defendant then cashed. It was held that there was jurisdiction to try the defendant at Nottingham, the pretence having been made at Nottingham, where also the money obtained by means of it was received. Lord Coleridge C. J. said, "of the two necessary ingredients the offence both take place in Nottingham. It may be that one important part of the offence taking place in Nottingham would be sufficient, but here both ingredients take place in Nottingham." That case has no bearing on this, the alleged conversion into money of the valuable security delivered to the fugitive was in Hongkong and not in China, and in my opinion the conditions necessary to sustain a charge of embezzlement in China were not complied with.

Now in regard to the alleged theft of the payment-out book. The evidence is simple and I have carefully considered it and have arrived at the conclusion that the question of guilty intention is within the Magistrate's discretion to decide, and that he would be within his right in considering all the circumstances surrounding the fugitive's action in coming to a decision on this point. It appears that the fugitive was himself employed in the Treasury and that it was his ordinary duty to examine the book in question, which he obtained from another Treasury official, Ngai Un-ping, on 4th August, which as a fact was the day that Chan Kwing-ming fled from Canton; and that he was seen to take the book into the street and that it was never returned or seen again, nor was the fugitive. The suggestion presumably is that he took the book to screen himself from the discovery of defalcations although there was no evidence of it. I am unable to say that there is no evidence of larceny which will justify this Court in saying that the Magistrate in this particular case has exceeded his jurisdiction; or that there was no *prima facie* case upon which the defendant could have been committed for trial on an indictment charge.

As to the contention put forward on behalf of the fugitive that the Crown should have proved the law of China which is applicable to the offences in question, I intimate in the course of the hearing the view which I took. I have read the views which are fully expressed by my learned brother on the point and I entirely agree with the deductions at which he has arrived and I have nothing to add.

On the contention that the alleged offence if an offence at all is a political one, I shall deal with briefly.

Firstly, the onus of establishing that the offence is of a political character is upon the fugitive and if the Magistrate decides that it is not of a political character his decision is subject to review by this Court. By Section 4 of the Ordinance a fugitive shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded

is one of a political character or if he proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try to punish him for an offence of a political character. The onus of proof is upon the person who seeks to be discharged (see judgment of Hawkins J. at p. 132, in *re Oastoni, 1891, 1 Q.B.*). Then what is the evidence? The Tutihi's order (Exhibit 8) upon which the drafts were received "to remit the money to Shanghai to be sent in turn to Nanking to be used as Military expenditure." The drafts as already pointed out were made out at Canton to the fugitive in his own name and were subsequently negotiated by him and the amount or part of it deposited in his own account in a Hongkong Bank.

The only evidence tendered by the prisoner on the subject was his affidavit on the file in the civil proceedings and by his solicitors. In his affidavit the fugitive alleges that after he obtained the drafts on the banks in Hongkong he reported to Chan Kwing-ming, who instructed him to proceed to Hongkong and cash them and hand the proceeds to him (Chan). He goes on to say that on or about the 7th August, he cashed one of the drafts for \$50,000 on the International Bank and replaced the amount in the name of one of his aliases in that bank and that one or two days afterwards he saw Chan on board the str. York in the harbour and, stated briefly, paid him \$100,000 out of his own moneys in respect of one draft and that in regard to the other draft and that he signed his name deposit note for \$50,000 and gave Chan a letter on the back and gave to Chan a letter addressed to the International Bank authorising them to pay the same to him. In regard to this evidence the Crown called the Captain Superintendent of Police, who proved as a fact that Chan Kwing-ming left the Colony on the 6th August, which was before the alleged interview, and the sub-manager of the International Bank was called to prove that the deposit receipt is dated 8th August, which was some three days after Chan left the Colony.

This defence was not taken before the Magistrate, but I think the evidence establishes two things only; that whatever was intended to be the ultimate destination of the money it found itself in the personal possession of the fugitive here outside the jurisdiction of China, and further that the explanation given by the fugitive in regard to it is disproved. There is not therefore any evidence upon which this Court can find that the intention was to remit the money to Nanking for military purposes. If there had been any reliable evidence in support of it I am not prepared to say that the state of affairs then existing in China it may not have been regarded as a political offence within the authorities laid down in *Cassini's case* and in *re Meunier* (1894), 2 Q.B.D. 415.

There was also a further contention that as a claim of right was set up by the fugitive there could be no larceny. *Halsbury, Vol. 9, p. 628,* says: "To prevent the taking from being felonious the claim of right must be in law or in fact. If the claim is not made in good faith, but is a mere colourable pretence to obtain or to keep possession it will not avail as a defence." In so far as this claim is based on the facts set out in the fugitive's affidavit to which I have just referred, and for the reasons which I have given, there was I think ample justification for the Magistrate rejecting it and holding that the claim is not made in good faith. In so far as the claim of right is based on the contention that the property is in the alleged rebel government it is disposed of in the view which I take of its non-existence.

It was also alleged by the learned Counsel for the fugitive that martial law is in force in the province of Kwangtung and that being the case extradition treaties are suspended and therefore the claim for extradition must fail. We gave it as our deliberate opinion during the argument that this question is not for the Court to investigate, but it is a matter as to which the respective governments alone can take cognizance, and to this view I adhere. Both His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton and the Acting Chief Justice of the Province have stated by affidavit that martial law is not in force, and at the reiterated request of the learned Counsel for the fugitive, who entirely challenged our decision on this point, and with a desire to afford every opportunity to the fugitive to demonstrate his opinion, we expressed the hope that he would attend for cross-examination on the allegation in his affidavit. He did so and his evidence appears in extenso in the notes of the case, but as I have said, in our opinion it is no part of the province of this Court to decide this issue of fact and I accordingly refrain from doing so.

In regard to the contention that the warrant of commitment is bad because it does not show that prisoner is a Chinese subject, it is in the form prescribed by the Ordinance and is I think valid. (See judgment in *Wong Ka Cheong, 1 H.K.L.R. at p. 12*).

I think I have dealt with all the points of substance which were put forward in argument.

In my opinion the rule must be discharged, but following the course adopted in *re Arton* (1896, 1 Q.B.D. at p. 513), we propose to remit the warrant of commitment to the Magistrate, expressing the view of the Court that so much of the charge on which the commitment was ordered as relates to the crime of embezzlement should be eliminated.

The Puisne Judge in the course of his judgment on the argument on a rule nisi for a *habeas corpus*, after outlining the facts brought out before the Magistrate, and referring to matter in the Proclamation and the circumstances surrounding it, said it seemed clear, on the facts before them, that the object of the movement in Kwangtung was to get rid of the provincial President. If rebellion had to be successful in order to attain the dignity of revolution then it was clear that Chan Kwing-ming and his followers were never more than mere rebels. The affidavit of the Chief of Police covered the whole ground, and that being, uncontradicted was conclusive. He did not agree that the new matter which the Magistrate allowed was inadmissible; on the contrary, the Magistrate would not have been

justified in excluding it, and it was not within the jurisdiction of that Court to interfere with his finding.

(An extended report of this judgment will be given in to-morrow's issue.)

When the judgments had been delivered, Sir Francis Piggott mentioned one point on which he thought there had been some misunderstanding. Reference had been made to an affidavit by one of the Chinese witnesses explaining terms used in Chan Kwing-ming's declaration. That affidavit, he thought, was in the civil proceedings, and not in the extradition proceedings at all. Both their Lordships, he thought, referred to it.

Mr. Sharp explained that an affidavit had been referred to, but it was one which had been filed in those proceedings.

Sir Francis Piggott said that that might be so, and then asked to be allowed to mention one or two other small points of detail so that they should not appear in their Lordships' judgment inaccurately. In the first place, the surrender was not asked for by the Kwangtung Government, but by the Viceroy of Kwangtung on behalf of the Chinese Government. The Puisne Judge had also referred in his judgment to Customs, Post Office, Revenue and Excise. That of course, was not mentioned.

The Puisne Judge said it was only assumed.

Sir Francis replied that he would be glad if they were not mentioned because it might create a wrong impression. The Customs and the Post Office were foreign revenue.

The Puisne Judge—I assume that if the Postmaster-General receives money he pays it into a Government Bank?

Sir Francis—No, into the foreign banks. Your Lordship mentioned excise; there is no such thing.

The Puisne Judge—Well, I don't know.

Sir Francis Piggott—If you mention something that was not mentioned in the argument it might prejudice the argument. The Chinese have no control over the Customs, I suggest that "Post Office, Customs, and Excise" be cut out, because they are not mentioned.

Subsequently Sir Francis said that the Puisne Judge remarked that it did not appear which alterations were made by the Magistrate.

The Puisne Judge—No, I said he did not say whether they were alterations or contradictions.

Sir Francis Piggott—It was perfectly clear. He said, "I did not say this, but I want to say the other." Your Lordships' judgment is not quite in accordance with what he says. Counsel then asked their Lordships to stay the surrender of Chung Sau Nam until the steps necessary to be taken for appeal to the Privy Council had been decided. He would apply at once, and the application would be made at that Court. An application under the provisions of the Order-in-Council would be made to that Court.

The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge questioned whether they had power; application, they held, would have to be made for special leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

A discussion ensued and the Chief Justice expressed the opinion that the better course would be for Sir Francis to consult the Attorney-General on the question.

It was subsequently intimated that the Attorney-General would not surrender Chung Sau Nam until application is made by Sir Francis for leave to appeal. This application will be made on Thursday.

ALL FOOLS' BALL.

NOVEL FUNCTION AT COVENT GARDEN.

Covent Garden's capacity is expected to be unequal to cope with the crowds which will appear there on April 1st, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

And all who visit the building will be fools! The instruction is to "come as a fool, or not at all."

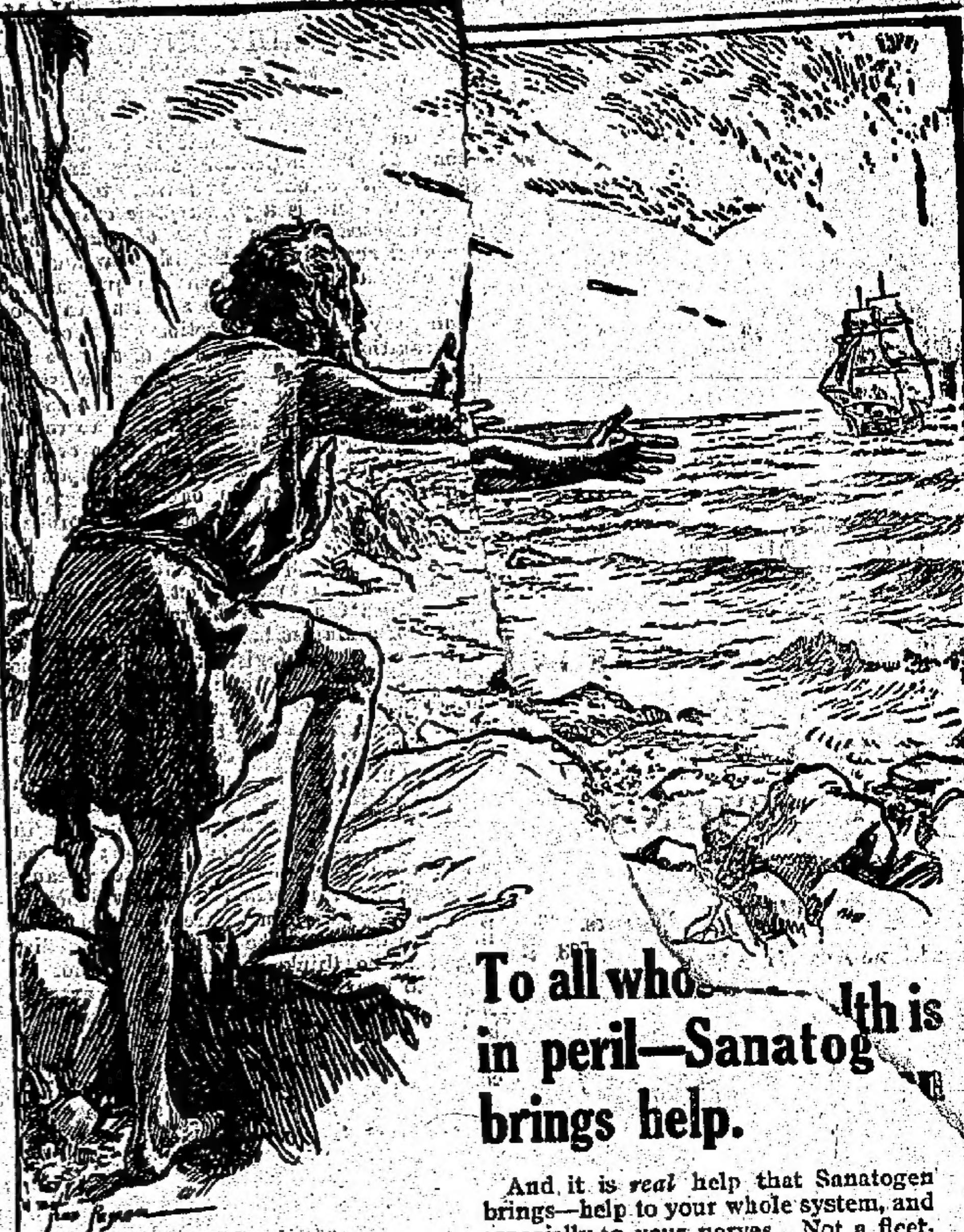
There is, therefore, likely to be some fun forthcoming for devotees of the ballroom. The occasion is that of the All Fools' Ball, which is being organized by Mrs. Carl Leyer, in connection with the St. John's Wood Art Club's carnival. It is expected that there will be many original designs in costumes.

Amongst those who will be there in full splendour may be mentioned clowns, jesters, pierrots, harlequins, "nuts," pantalons, "March hares," "mad hatters," and village idiots.

Mrs. Carl Leyer, interviewed by a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, remarked on the possibilities of costume which such a ball afforded.

"There can be fools of all kinds," she said: "fools in history, Shakespearean fools, the mad kings, fools in nursery rhymes, fools dressed as animals and vegetables, would all come in under the category."

This is the first ball on All Fools' Day organized by the St. John's Wood Art Club, but it is hoped to make it an annual event, on the same lines as the Chelsea Arts Ball.



To all who are in peril—Sanatogen brings help.

And it is real help that Sanatogen brings—help to your whole system, and especially to your nerves. Not a fleeting stimulus—such as alcohol or drugs give—but steady improvement, day by day, with never a set-back, until you are really well again and no longer need help. Because Sanatogen is a true cell food, with special invigorating properties, and without any injurious effects. Try it and you will see!

Sanatogen
THE FOOD-TONIC

Fortify your system by a short course of Sanatogen, and you may fearlessly laugh at the risk of getting run down during this enervating season, or suffering from diarrhoea, dysentery, and other complaints of the stomach and bowels. Moreover, your susceptibility to fevers, gout, eczema, rheumatism, etc., will be greatly reduced, so potent is the action of Sanatogen in raising the disease-resisting forces of your blood.

Or if you are suffering from nervous debility, Sanatogen will quickly renew your nerve cells and remove such symptoms as headache, loss of sleep, indigestion, and easily-induced fatigue.

Start using Sanatogen to-day. It is sold at all Chemists in bottles of two sizes. On receipt of a post-card, mentioning this paper, A. Wulff & Co., 6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, will send you an interesting Book which fully describes the nature and uses of Sanatogen.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 4th to 10th March, 1914

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
Wed.	4	h. m. ft. n.	h. m. ft. n.	h. m. ft. n.	h. m. ft. n.
		1 24 3 9	6 18 3 3	6 18 3 3	3 3
Thurs.	5	1 24 5 8	6 52 2 8	6 52 2 8	2 8
		No info. high	nor low	water	water
Fri.	6	2 6 5 9	11 33 2 4	11 33 2 4	2 4
		No info. high	nor low	water	water
Satur.	7	3 25 6 2	10 35 1 9	10 35 1 9	1 9
		No info. high	nor low	water	water
Sun.	8	4 46 6 5	10 16 1 3	10 16 1 3	1 3
		No info. high	nor low	water	water
Mon.	9	5 56 6 9	10 15 1 0	10 15 1 0	1 0
		5 56 6 9	10 15 1 0	10 15 1 0	1 0
Tues.	10	6 53 7 0	10 18 0 7	10 18 0 7	0 7
		7 54 7 6	10 20 0 3	10 20 0 3	0 3

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"INDIA"

Arrived Hongkong on 25th February, 1914.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND

STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named

vessel are hereby informed that their goods are

being landed and placed at their risk in the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each

Consignee must be present within FIFTEEN

days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which

days they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 8th inst., will be subject

to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1914. [367]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON & PENANG.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOGAN"

Captain Jas. McGregor, having arrived from

the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that their Goods are being landed at

their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,

Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees'

risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless

instructions are given to the contrary before

NOON TO-DAY.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to

be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on SATURDAY, 7th Mar., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN

DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which

days they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 7th Mar., will be subject

to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1914. [367]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"ASTORIA"

Captain Brodmark, having arrived, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods

are being landed and placed at their risk in

the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous God-

owns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Company, Limited, at Hongkong

and/or Kowloon, where delivery may be

obtained against Bills-of-Lading countersigned

by the Underguard.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless

notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days

of the steamer's arrival here, after which days

they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 8th inst., will be subject

to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in

any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1914. [369]

PACIFIC MAIL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE AMERICAN LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

From HONGKONG calling at SHANGHAI, or MANILA, NAGASAKI, KOBE (via Inland Sea), YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU (the Paradise of the Pacific). Through Service via NEW YORK TO EUROPE.

SOME FEATURES OF SERVICE.

ELECTRIC FANS, SWIMMING TANK, ORCHESTRA, AMUSEMENTS, WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, SUBMARINE SIGNAL SERVICE, AND BILGE KEELS. CUISINE UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF MR. V. MORONI, ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS CATERERS.

Return Portion of Round Trip Tickets, available for Passage via C.P.R. from Vancouver if desired. Through Passengers have the privilege of travelling by Rail between Ports of Kobe and Yokohama.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing
CHINA	10,200	SATURDAY, 14th Mar., at Noon.
MANCHURIA	27,400	SATURDAY, 21st Mar., at 1 P.M.
NILE	11,000	TUESDAY, 31st Mar., at Noon.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 11th Apr., at 1 P.M.
PERIA	9,000	TUESDAY, 28th Apr., at Noon.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 9th May, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	TUESDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.

S.S. "CHINA," S.S. "NILE" and S.S. "PERIA" will proceed to Manila and hence direct to Nagasaki.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.

From HONGKONG	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Due Hongkong
14th Mar. CHINA	16th Mar.	3rd Mar. CHINA	5th Mar.
21st Mar. NILE	23rd Apr.	12th Mar. MANCHURIA	14th Mar.
28th Apr. PERIA	30th Apr.	19th Mar. NILE	19th Mar.
27th May. CHINA	19th May	2nd Apr. MONGOLIA	4th Apr.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, APPLY TO—

R. C. MORTON, AGENT.

KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier). TELEPHONE NO. 141.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition—San Francisco—1915.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

From HONGKONG	Connecting with "KATHIAWAR"	From COLOMBO
1st April	17th April	

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

From Hongkong	"SALAMIS"	About 30th March

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

331

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

IN CONNECTION AT TACOMA AND SEATTLE WITH

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA VIA JAPAN PORTS.

Steamer	Captain	WED'DAY	Leaving
"PANAMA MARU"	J. Kanoo	10th Mar.	at 1 P.M.
"SEATTLE MARU"	T. Baio	SATURDAY, 21st Mar.	at 1 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	WED'DAY, 1st Apr.	at 1 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	I. Goto	TUESDAY, 16th Apr.	at 1 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	H. Yamamoto	WED'DAY, 29th Apr.	at 1 P.M.
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	THURSDAY, 14th May	at 1 P.M.

Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.
Calling at MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

These Newly-Built Steamers have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Bulk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	TUESDAY	Leaving
"LUZON MARU"	K. Sakawa	10th Mar.	at 10 A.M.
"JAVA MARU"	D. Fuchigami	SUNDAY, 5th Apr.	at 10 A.M.
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	THURSDAY, 16th Apr.	at 10 A.M.
"MALAY MARU"		SUNDAY, 26th Apr.	at 10 A.M.

CHINA AND FORMOSA LINE.

FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	WED'DAY	Leaving
"KAISO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	11th Mar.	at Noon.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	THURSDAY	Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	5th Mar.	at 10 A.M.
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Kohnohige	SUNDAY, 8th Mar.	at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	WED'DAY	Leaving
"BOSHU MARU"	K. Tashira	4th Mar.	at 8 A.M.

FOR CANTON.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"BOHEU MARU"	K. Tashira	

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Sea-Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office, Trays Central).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Z. KAMIYA,

MANAGER.

Second Floor No. 1 Queen's Building.

741

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON: 4th MARCH, 1914.

8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	8 a.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. KINSHAN.	5 p.m. FATSHAN.

THURSDAY, 5th MARCH, 1914.

8 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. FATSHAN.	5 p.m. KINSHAN.

A Telephone Service has been recently installed on the Canton Company's Steamers. Day Steamers Call No. 775, Night Steamers Call No. 775.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651. S.S. TAI SHAN.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7:30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 8th MARCH, 1914.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 a.m. N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 p.m. and from Hongkong at 12:30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This Steamer connects with the Excursion Steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

REDUCTION IN FARES.

SALOON Single \$250, Return \$4. 1st CLASS Single \$125, Return \$175.
2nd CLASS Single 80 cts. Return \$130.
Saturdays—Saloon 50 cts. per person single. 1st Class single 25 cts. return 40 cts.
75 cts. return 2nd " 15 " 25 "
One Cabin in each Class reserved free for use of Ladies.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI AN, 1,651 tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4:30 p.m.

S.S. HOI SANG, 457 tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4:30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAI NAM, 588 tons, and S.S. MANNING, 589 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 5:30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANTI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR," 4,450 tons, Capt. W. Walker, will be despatched SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and MOJI on 18th March.

WESTWARD

S.S. "GREGORY APCAR," 4,600 tons, Capt. J. E. Drake, will be despatched as above on 12th March.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1914

AGENTS.

PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	4000	J. Miller	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo	On 13th Mar., 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	4000	F.S. McMurray	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo	On 23rd Mar., 4 P.M.

Passengers Holding Round Trip Tickets may Return by any Steamer of the APCAR

MAIL S.S. CO., TOYO KISEN KAISHA, NIPPON KAISEN KAISHA and EASTERN AND

AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Electric Light, Fans in every Cabin. Competent Stewards Carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1914. PHILIPPINES S.S. Co.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	AMAZONE	On 8th March.
YOKOHAMA	ATLANTIQUE	On 23rd March.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	NERA	On 10th March, at 1 P.M.
	AUSTRALIEN	On 24th March, at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and AUSTRALIA; at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by RAIL.

Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

S. C. de SUSSIERRE, Acting Agent, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

21

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI	"PEKING"	6,500	About 21st March.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

TELEPHONE No. 171.

ARTHUR NIELSEN & Co.,

YORK BUILDINGS, 7th FLOOR.

[2]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMeward PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer "ORIENTAL" leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON (1 day later)
p.m. Thurs.		6 p.m. Tues.	Noon. Satur.		Friday	Thursday
Mar. 5	INDIA	Mar. 10	Mar. 14	MOLDAVIA	Apr. 10	Apr. 16
Mar. 19	DEVANHA	Mar. 24	Mar. 28	MEDINA	Apr. 24	Apr. 30
Apr. 2	ARCADIA	Apr. 7	Apr. 11	MONGOLIA	May 8	May 14
Apr. 16	DELTA	Apr. 21	Apr. 25	MALWA	May 22	May 28
Apr. 30	ASSATE	May 5	May 9	MOOLTAN	June 5	June 11

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 3:25 p.m. on Saturdays.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

F A R E S:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	Accommodation	Single	Return
1st Saloon "A"	\$65.	\$297.	\$297.
2nd Saloon "A"	\$44.	\$239.	\$239.
2nd Saloon "B"	\$44.	\$239.	\$239.

	Accommodation	Single	Return
1st Saloon "A"	\$61.	\$291.	\$291.
2nd Saloon "A"	\$42.	\$233.	\$233.
2nd Saloon "B"	\$42.	\$233.	\$233.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave PORT SAID	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
NORE	Feb. 17	Feb. 28	Mar. 4	Mar. 10	Apr. 6	Apr. 15
NILE	Mar. 3	Mar. 14	Mar. 18	Mar. 24	Apr. 21	Apr. 30
MAITA	Mar. 17	Mar. 28	Apr. 1	Apr. 7	May 5	May 14
* KHIVA	Mar. 31	Apr. 11	Apr. 15	Apr. 21	May 19	May 28
NUBIA	Apr. 14	Apr. 25	Apr. 29	May 6	June 3	June 12
NAMUR	Apr. 28	May 9	May 13	May 20	June 18	June 27

* New Steamer.

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON

1st Saloon £50 Single: £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single: £52 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £46 Single. 2nd Saloon £33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT

47

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	HIRANO MARU	16,000	WED'DAY, 11th Mar., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	KATORI MARU	20,000	WED'DAY, 25th Mar., at 10 A.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	SADO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 10th Mar., at Noon.
	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 24th Mar., at Noon.
	KUMANO MARU	9,300	WED'DAY, 11th Mar., at Noon.
	TANGO MARU	15,500	WED'DAY, 8th Apr., at Noon.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE

PENANG and BANGKOK

Capt. Noguichi, 12,500

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO

Capt. Tawara, 5,000

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE

Capt. Murakami, 12,000

KOBE and YOKOHAMA

Capt. M. Yagi, 20,000

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

Capt. Sekine, 15,500

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

Capt. M. Maehida, 12,000

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.	NORE	10 A.M. 4th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Cap't. G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	About 6th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	About 13th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS or CALL	Cap't. C. O. Talbot, R.N.R.	14th Mar.	See Special Advertisement.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1914.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, AMOY and SHANGHAI.	WENCHOW	On 4th Mar., 10 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN.	KUEICHOV	On 5th Mar., Noon.
MANILA, OBU and ILOILO.	CHINHUA	On 5th Mar., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI.	ANHUI	On 5th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAU.	CHENAN	On 7th Mar., 2 Night.
SWATOW, CANTON and TIENTSIN.	YUKOW	On 8th Mar., 9 A.M.
MANILA, OBU and ILOILO.	TAMING	On 10th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI.	LIANGCHOW	On 10th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI.	LUOHOW	On 12th Mar., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TRAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample ships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TRAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," and the S.S. "LIANGCHOW," "LUOHOW" and "YINGHOU," having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The Steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to TSINGTAU, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Midnight on SATURDAY for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES:—SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1914.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
via MANILA.MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	14th March.	On 20th Mar., 10 A.M.
EASTERN	On 9th Apr., 10 A.M.	On 1st May, 10 A.M.
ALDENHAM	4th April.	On 29th May, 10 A.M.
EMPIRE	2nd May.	

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS.

HAMBURG - AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK and from MANILA, HONGKONG and JAPAN to VANCOUVER (B.C.) and PORTLAND (Or.).

Taking Cargo at Through Rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA:

S.S. HOERDE	18th Mar.
S.S. SUBDMARK	18th Mar.
S.S. BRISGAVIA	1st April.
S.S. UCKERMAR	5th April.
S.S. SAMBIA	5th April.
S.S. WUERTTEMBERG	1st May.
S.S. SEGOVIA	11th May.
S.S. EMDEN	21st May.
S.S. FRIGIA	25th May.

HOMEWARD.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. SITHONIA	4th Mar.
FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	S.S. BERMUDA	8th Mar.
FOR HAVRE, EMDEN & HAMBURG:	S.S. SPEZIA	14th Mar.
FOR BREMEN, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. BERGAMOTTE	17th Mar.
FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & PORTLAND (Or.):	S.S. SUBDMARK	18th Mar.
FOR MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	S.S. SACHSEN	23rd Mar.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1914.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYAN"	Cap't. J. S. Bosch	FRIDAY, 6th Mar., at 11 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Cap't. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 10th Mar., at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Cap't. J. Evans	WEDNESDAY, 4th Mar., at 11 A.M.
		SUNDAY, 8th Mar., at 11 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1914.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots...	SATUR., 7th March.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots...	SATUR., 4th April.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots...	WED'DAY, 8th April.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000—18 knots...	SATURDAY, 25th April.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots...	WED., 29th April.

* via MANILA. Omitting Shanghai.

All Steamers will be despatched at Noon.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	\$71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	\$60.	£96.10.
" " " " SAN FRANCISCO	\$45.	£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO,
SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000—15 knots	SATURDAY, 11th April.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

[213]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,
Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes
of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.GRAVING DOCK—78' by 88' by 34' 6"
Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing
conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES,
HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.Dockyard Manager, Mr. J. REID, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon
at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 212. Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOO DOCK."

[50]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

(Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government.)
MONTHLY FAST SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE).
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, AGRA, BOMBAY and PORT SAID.
S.S. "AFRICA," 8,640 tons, will leave as above on 15th March, at 4 P.M.
Superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers, no extra, no tips, no inside cabins.
Stewards, Laundry, Wireless Telegraphy.
FARES: Hongkong-Trieste (Venice), 2nd Class, £36 2nd, £19 3rd Class.
MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE) VIA
STRAITS (CALCUTTA), COLOMBO, AGRA, BOMBAY and PORT SAID.The Steamers of large tonnage are fitted with comfortable one class accommodation for Saloon
Passengers. No Barrels. Doctor, Stewards, Wireless Telegraphy.

RAILWAY FARES: Trieste-London.

BY SIMPLON EXPRESS:
Via Venice, Milan, Simplon, Lausanne, Paris, Calais or Boulogne, Class I. £3.15, II. £2.15.BY ST. GOTTHARD EXPRESS:
Via Venice, Milan, St. Gotthard, Lucerne, Basle, Leiden, Calais or Boulogne, Class I. £3.15, II. £2.15.BY BREMER EXPRESS:
Via Vienna, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, Dover, Class I. £3.15, II. £2.15.BY TAVERN EXPRESS:
Via Munich, Cologne, Hook or Flushing, Class I. £7.15, II. £5.15.

TO SHANGHAI.

S.S. "AFRICA," 8,640 tons, will leave as above on 4th March, at 6 A.M.
FARES: Hongkong-Shanghai, 2nd Class, £24 2nd, £2 3rd Class.

TO KOBE via SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA.

Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea & Danube, also North & South America.
SANDER, WIELER & Co., AGENTS,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1914. Princes' Building. [43]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGHERS, LISBON, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"KLEIST"	17,000	{ Wednesday, 18th Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"P. E. FRIEDRICH"	17,000	{ About Thursday, 5th Mar.
MANILA, YAP, MARONN, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"COBLENZ"	6,750	{ Saturday, 21st Mar., at 9 A.M.
JESSELTON, KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	5,000	{ Sunday, 8th Mar., at 9 A.M.

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic
New System of Telefunken.

PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN:

TO EUROPE BY THE

MAGNIFICENT FAST LINERS.

STEAMSHIP	DISPLACEMENT	TONS	
"KLEIST" - - - -	17,000	"	ON MARCH 18TH.
Capt. L. MAASS.			
*"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" 17,000		"	ON MARCH 31ST.
Capt. C. MONDT.			
"YORCK" - - - -	17,000	"	ON APRIL 15TH.
Capt. F. LOESSER.			
*"PRINCESS ALICE" - - -	20,300	"	ON APRIL 28TH.
Capt. J. BORTFELD.			

* THESE STEAMERS WILL CALL AT MANILA DIRECT ON THE VOYAGE
FROM HERE TO SINGAPORE.CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, ALGHERS, GIBRALTAR and
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
(System Telefunken.)

NO SURTAX ON PASSAGE FARES.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

[49]

FREIGHT LINE.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

OUTWARD.

HOMEWARD.

Steamship	about	FOR
"TUEBINGEN"	4th March.	FOR MARSEILLES, DUNKIRK, ROTTERDAM AND BREMEN/HAMBURG: S.S. "MARK"
"GERNIS"	16th March.	FOR HAVRE, EMDEN AND HAMBURG/BREMEN: S.S. "GOETTINGEN"
"SIGMARINGEN"	30th March.	FOR MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM AND BREMER/HAMBURG: S.S. "TUEBINGEN"
" "	13th April.	FOR HAVRE, DUNKIRK, EMDEN AND HAMBURG/BREMEN: S.S. "GERNIS"
" "	13th April.	FOR MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM AND BREMEN/HAMBURG: S.S. "SIGMARINGEN"
" "	13th April.	FOR HAVRE, EMDEN AND HAMBURG/BREMEN: S.S. " "

For Further Particulars, Please apply to—

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. MELCHERS & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1914.

[118]

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half of March.	JAPAN	First half of March.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of March.	JAVA	First half of March.
TJITAROEM	SHANGHAI	First half of March.	JAVA	First half of March.
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	Second half of March.	SHANGHAI	Second half of March.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of March.	JAPAN	Second half of March.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of March.	SHANGHAI	Second half of March.
TJIKINI	SHANGHAI	Second half of March.	JAVA	Second half of March.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of April.	JAVA	First half of April.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for
a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports
on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1914.

Telephone No. 1574.

[13]

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VEUZ ROAD, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHEW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.
MANILA:—MANILA HOTEL.TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES Exchanged.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1913.

[69]

